If wo'd thought that soon a parting

Would us sever far and wide,
That some of the gladsome faces
Would be soon across the tide,
Would the lasty word and action,
Would the satire sharp and keen,
From our lips have ever falses,
Or the action e or been seen? If we'd thought the friendly counse!

Was the last we e'er should hear.
Would we then have scoffed so lightly—
Let our heedlessness appear?
If we'd thought the kind inquiry
Soon would ease forevermore,
Would it then have been a trouble. Yould we then have wished it o'er?

If we'd thought that act of kindness.
Was the last our friend should seek
Would we have by cruck barshness.
Brought the bissies to his cheek?
If we'd thought our he cliess folly.
Would have left so deep a sore.
Would we then have spoken rudely?
Would we not have broken to deep?

That the words awaken now;
If we d thought, as, then the wrinking
Would be fewer on the brow;
If we'd thought that death was somingWill that be one intest cry?
God fortiel; we know he cry?

"ONE OF THREE."

-

BY JUNE POTURBOILL, Suffer of "Probation," "The Welfields," Ric.

CHAPTER L-COSTISUED. A tall, slim, youthful looking man intered, east an easy-going look around, smiled an easy-going smile which would have sold a student of character that he was probably accustomed to saving his dinner served unpunctually, to not troubling himself much about it; that if a ten-pound note were anaccountably missing, he would be very likely to say that it didn't matter, ie must have mislaid it. This gentleman uttered a general "good evening." and looked as if he had a great deal of teisure on his hands, though no man honors and my prizes, have not taught ever had less.

"Oh, Robert," observed Margaret, word the good I should like to no—now to spon arrive just in time. Laura has been so agitated about the champagne are the best safeguards they shrick out:

And when I ask people to tell me what are the best safeguards they shrick out:

When I have a particular to go there. Two judicious advice, without the jam that they added in the 'Hunting of the things? At your age, and in your snark.' I'll leave you to the delightful position, you should not even know of task of relieving her mind on the sub-ject. Good bye, Laura; I shan't see you. It is a curious code. All these presents,

"Emancipation from what?" "From the guardianship of Miss Margaret Barrington from the necessity of keeping up the absurd farce of presending to manage a person who is quite unmanageable. She is a dear girl, I confess; but I shall like her better now han I ever did before. If she has not udgment, she has gratitude. I was

her money matters into his own hands, I wish she were safely married."

"Perhaps her bushand might wish it, after a little while," said Picree, with a good-humored laugh.

"You are blind, Robert, absolutely blind. Have you never discovered yet, what has long been as plain to me as the sun in heaven." she sun in heaven-

lovely.

"He isn't always very eleverly visib; a

my dear, in our climate."
"Pooh! As plain as the sun in heaven. I repeat. Her husband will be Maurice Biddulph. It is only a question of time. Nature, and the position of their estates, and their ages, and everything else, all point out that they were intended for one another. If ever

a marriage was made in heaven, that "Oh. yes. Nurse is helping them.
They told me what beautiful presents you have had; the account of them just the kind of marriages that never makes me almost ashamed to offer.

That is that is the altogether—and then I shall be alone!"
Here Marion covered her face with her hands, and sobbed aloud—genuine sobs, accompanied by genuine tears, makes me almost ashamed to offer. just the kind of marriages that never do come off, and I'll lay you what odds of cheerful animation) "that Biddulph and Margaret never do get married."

delight in trilling with my most sacred feelings and wishes," cried Mrs. Pierce, much agitated. "Can you not see that you will ruin all my plans if you go on in that way? Do hold your tongue, Robert, if you can do nothing else to help With pleasure, my dear; I am sure

I don't want to interfere; but to tell you the truth, I should not be so keen about this marriage, if I were you. Biddulph is not good enough for her."
"Not good enough! Why, he has a larger place than she has, and more

quiet, unless you want to make me pertly wretched."
Not I! You should be gettin dressed by now, it strikes me. Don't bother your head about anything, and

The present and the good wishes of this hitherto unnoticed young person came upon her as a surprise—struck her as being distinctly noble and disinterested amidst so much which she felt obliged to regard with feelings of doubtful gratitude. A tide of new feelings rushed over her mind. She wondered, as she looked into Miss Percival's face, what wort of a place she found the world. leave Margaret to settle Biddulph's hash n her own way. You will make me ill, if you talk

in that way," said his wife, going out looked into Miss Percival's face, what of the room with a look of anxiety on sort of a place she found the world whether it wagged agreeably for her; what was her private and genuine opinion of her pupils, her employers of Margaret Barrington herself, for exam-

Margaret, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, wandered off to her own room, and sat down in a chair near her bed. She cast her eyes around the room, which was curiously untidy. What a place!" she muttered. "It

looks as if my trousseau were being got ready for this horrible wedding that they are always wanting to din into my sars. It is enough to disgust any one with the very idea of being married.

like dancing?"

"Oh, very much; when I have any one to dance with."

"What do you mean? You will find or, rather, they will the presents which, on the princiof "To him that hath shall be
ren." had been showered upon the
ing heiress on this, the day of her
jority. Jewel-cases, and fan-boxes,
I scent bottle-boxes, and gorgeons For the room was strewed around with the presents which, on the princi-ple of "To him that bath shall be given." had been showered upon the scent bottle-boxes, and gorgeous scent bottle-boxes, and gorgeous scent bottle-boxes, and gorgeous lized at the expression (borrowed from it "never heard man, we see that the expression (borrowed from speak a disrespectful we speak a disrespectful we

be dear to the souls of young ladies, pleased, all the same, at being told, by were scattered here and there, while on a beauty and a country heiress, that she the bed lay a fairy-like, diaphanous was pretty and a lady, and she said, thing—her dress for the dance that smiling with a kind of chastened hope-

alone, she thought:

of them. Not in smoking and drink-

She paused on this phrase, thinking

it over and pondering upon its mystery, conscious that all the different branches

of learning (condensed) which she had

spent so much time in acquiring had taught her nothing of it.

"All my Cambridge certificates, my

She felt a sudden sense of lopeliness "Well, perhaps I shall be more luck and desolation as she gazed round upon all these things; as she felt how rich Mrs. Pierce's balls before, and I did not all these things; as she felt how rich she was—and how poor; as she realized, with a keen and smitting sense of self-reproach, that all her life she had been have many partners." "I will take care that you dance to-

night," said Margaret, rather too eagroach, that all her he de in leading erly, perhaps.

"I should like to dance to-night," trings—had never lifted a hand to keeps any one, never dried a tear, never said Miss Percival, ingenuously, "for I soothed a grief. That if she "followed the advice of her friends," as Laura had gave me—such a pretty one. But she just said, she would hasten to rid her- would not like me to dance too much,

self of her responsibility as soon as possible, by putting herself, body and soul, and her possessions, into the hands of some man who, it appeared, was to confer an inestimable benefit upon her by taking possession of herself and her money, and doing as he pleased with both the one and the other. Such thinly disguised under some pretty "Oh, it doesn't matter," said Miss Percival, looking a little alarmed at the words, was the creed that Laura held; effect produced by her admissions, such was the whole tendency of the upbringing Margaret Barrington had night, and—do you like waltzing?"

received. It seemed it had not been quite a strong enough dose, or else her "Yes, very much." "You shall waltz with the best nature was a very rebellious one that waltzer in the room. I will give him the usual doses of that kind had failed that praise, if there is not much else to waltzer in the room. I will give him to have due effect, for, as she sat here, be said of him. Do you know whom I

mean? "I wonder—and I must know, too— "I-how should I?" asked Mis if what they say is all true. Is it really so hard for a woman who is rich and in her joy at the prospect of waltzing good-looking, to get on without a pro-tector? Should I really be certain to "Well, I mean Mr. Biddulph. He

do something weak or absurd? In that will do anything I bid him, and he shall ease it was very odd that poor papa | waltz with you. should have left no restrictions as to the " But-but-I do know him a littleise I was to make of my money. Sure-y he, if any one, should have left or-dance if he wished it. It would be horly he, if any one, should have left or-ders as to how it was to be disposed of, rible to have to dance with him against

I feel that there has never been anything real about my life. I don't want to do anything bad, but I am quite determined that I will sow my wild oats "Mr. Biddulph will do nothing in my own way, in spite of Laura and Oly cery slightly. Sometimes, Robert, and Maurice Biddulph, and all you know, I meet him when I am out with the children, and he stops to ask ing, of course, because that would give after Hrs. Pierce—and you. Some-me no pleasure, but in learning a little times he asks if he will find you in, should be call. That is all." should be call. That is all." "I see. Is it true, what I heard the

> which is at the end of this month." "Indeed. And have you got another man called: "Now, then, are

other day, that you are leaving Mrs.

situation?" "I have heard of one. I hope to get i. It is at Blackford Grange, near mean? That is an out-of-the-way kind

reason for wishing to go there. Two reasons, indeed," "Have you? Is it allowable to ask

what they are?'
"Oh, certainly. First, the salary is gain until I am ready dressed for the sacrifice."

She went out of the room, and the bushand and wife were left alone together. Mr. Pierce laughed.

"You've been advising the Incorrigible," he said. "My dear, I am surprised at you. Don't be greater a knife with ninety blades drey seven a knife wit

ble," he said. "My dear, I am surprised at you. Don't be uneasy about the champagne. There's lots of it command sixpence out of his pocket as a magnet draws a needle. Poor Tom! And then be had only half a crown left, to buy me a pair of gloves—and such a pair of gloves—and such a pair of gloves."

"Foulhaven is a seaside place. It is cheap and quiet. My sister, who is the champagne. There's lots of it command the pocket as a magnet draws a needle. Poor Tom! And then be had only half a crown left, to buy me a pair of gloves—and such a pair of gloves."

"Foulhaven is a seaside place. It is cheap and quiet. My sister, who is the conty relation I have, has become a great invalid. Soon her money will be done, and this place does not suit her. The air is bad, and she has poky lodgings in a back street. Mrs. Pierce only gives She held them up—a mile too large her governess sixty pounds a year, and of a brilliant orange hue, and her smile was not altogether free from teariness.

'He thought they would match well ith my hair! Well, to please, him, I

Foulhaven, and get strong, I hope; and then I shall be perfectly happy.'

This disclosure mightily excited Mar-

"He thought they would match well with my hair! Well, to please, him, I would boldly go into the country rose-show next week with them on. I show next week with them on. I show next week with them on. I had never seen it; she had only thought had never seen it; she had only thought A knock at the door caused her to sometimes how very shabby Miss Percitant for her; and asked if she might matters."

A girl about her 'own age came in—a slight, delicate, refined-looking girl, with a pale face, dark hair, and dark, have a husband to go to, who will take her money matters high the ber money matters high the same and the same was revealed of this shabbiness; she denied herself for her sick sister's sake. That went straight to Margaret's heart. And Miss Percival was looking forward with her money matters high the same was revealed of this shabbiness; she denied herself for her sick sister's sake. That went straight to Margaret's heart. And miss Percival was looking forward with her money matters high the same was revealed of this shabbiness; she denied herself for her sick sister's sake. That went straight to Margaret's heart. pleading eyes; a girl with a look of weariness and languor about her, which, as yet, was not much more than what "What is the matter with your sister?"

is called "interesting," for she was young, and loneliness and toil had she asked, abruptly. "I hardly know. We have not connot yet made her haggard and un- sulted the best doctors. It is so frightfully expensive. Two guineas for five "Good evening," pursued Margaret. minutes talk, you know. "I have not seen you once to-day." weak, and she has nearly always to lie "No. Mrs. Pierce begged me to down. Oh! I do hope I shall get to keep the girls out of her way, so we have been in the school-room all day. Now they are dressing themselves, and I should be able to look after her. Ah! you do not know. Miss Barrington, what it is, not only to know that those parrington, and to wish you many happy returns of the day."

'Thank you!" said Margaret, dublen by "Wont you come in and sit see her she seems to droop a little more. bion by. "Wont you come in and sit see her she seems to droop a little more, and a little more, until some time I fear preciot s infants to their own devices, I shall go and find she has drooped away altogether-and then I shall be alone!

makes me almost ashamed to offer mine, it is such a poor little thing. But Laura' (with a sudden look at animation) "that Biddulph part never do get married." (with a small embroidered silk bag, we that both your and Margaret with my most sacred and wishes," cried Mrs. Pierce, tasted. "Can you not see that min all my plans if you go on in the manufacture of which both trane and trouble had been bestowed." How very kind of you!" cried Margaret's whole mind and soul were mine, it is such a poor little thing. But it thought I heard you say once that you liked this kind of thing." She held out a small embroidered silk bag, worked in a dainty, old-fashioned style more heard was. The one thought that held her back from speaking that instant was the desire to learn whether she could not extract from it something more than dry duty—some romance, some interest. It was on this rock of longing for a poetical denomement that "How very kind of you!" cried Mar-longing for a postical denonement that garet, sincerely touched by this proof many of Margaret's little schemes had of attention and good will. "It is-just already gone to ground. What should the thing I lika; it is really very good of you, 'she repeated, as she took Miss Percival shand within her own, and looked at her with her bright, frank eyes.

If any one had asked Margaret whether she knew Miss Percival, she would expense, until she is better." Such have replied: "Certainly, I know her were the two chief ideas which rushes

er she knew Miss Percival, she would be larger place than she has, and more money. Look how handsome he ist what a man of the world! what manuers! what a position in his county!

"Ob, yes! only he happens to be just a little howelever, Laura; he can't forget to a little howelever, Laura; he can't forget to her. But, as a matter of fact, she did not see and speak to her. But, as a matter of fact, she did not see and speak to her. But, as a matter of fact, she did not see and speak to her. But, as a matter of fact, she did she know her that it had never content of the see you know what I mean."

"Indeed I don't," said his wife, with feep disgust. "I know that you are talking slang, and that you never have tiked Maurice Hiddulph ""No, I never have, and unless I am mistaken, neither has Margaret. I think he monopolizes her, or tries to do so, in a very impertiment manner. I should not be sorry to know that she had given him a good sunbbing."

"She will do no such thing, or if she lidt, she would be a fool. Pray keep pute, unless you want to make me perfectly wretched."

The present and the good wishes of this

With Margaret, to form such speculations was generally to give utterance to thum, and she said:

"Miss Percival, you are going to be at my ball to-night, are you not?" "Yes," said Marion, unenthusiastic-

"You don't look pleased. Don't you

esses are not.
Miss Percival looked a little scandal-

ally.

But she was musing still, her mind or distant tracks. In such souls thought flies like lightning, and strikes with a force akin to that of the electric fluid then it enters with an idea.

Indicate the said with the s when it enters with an idea. Margaret flashed; her lips parted; she said with haste, as if the information were of vital

"What would you have to do at this place, Foulhaven? How many pupils "It seems there is a girl and a boy. The boy is an invalid. I should teach the girl always, and the boy sometimes, when he is fit for it—to read history with him, and so on. The reason the give such a high salary is, because

days. [TO BE CONTINUED.] A humane person wrote to a New York paper a communication which he evidently intended to bear the caption line: "A Plea for Homeless Dogs."

ild not have long or regular boli-

The Whipping-Post.

A Halifax telegram to the New York

Herald says: For the first time in the history of the maritime provinces the "cat-o-nine-tails" has been used on the back of a civil prisoner. Last evening Andrew Doyle, a man well known about

Andrew Doyle, a man well known about "By mutual agreement when tickets were sold over two or more roads, at Halifax for his brutal disposition, and were sold over two or more roads, at who was convicted last October of an whatever rate, the roads all share the assault on a six-year-old girl, received the punishment above mentioned in the yard of the county jail. He was sen-tenced to nine-months' imprisonment, during which time he should receive wenty lashes on the bare back. The whitpping, which was administered in the jail-yard, was performed by a sailor belonging to Her Majesty's war-ship belonging to Her Majesty's war-ship Griffin, now at this port. There were end of each month settlements between only six persons present, including two the roads are made, and the difference sisting of three bars, each about nine feet in length, was erected in the yard

for the purpose.

The prisoner had been dreading the nfliction of the lash, but had not been informed of the impending whipping until the medical officer entered the jail about five o'clock p. m. When told that the time had arrived Doyle trembled violently. He was directed to strip to the waist, which he did. With a swing-the waist, which he did. With a swingviolently. He was directed to strip to ing walk he approached the dreaded triangle. The sailor who was to do the whipping stood there quietly puffing a cigar, apparently thinking very little of the work before him. He held in his knots. The material was of no greater hickness than an ordinary fishing-line,

strike in one place.
Immediately the work of securing Doyle to the iron triangle was per-formed, his knees and feet being strapped apart, each to one of the iron bars, and his hands bound together, being held above his head by a suspending cord. His coat was thrown over a wooden bar crossing just above his chest, and on this the prisoner leaned. "Yes. I am leaving at Whitsuntide, hich is at the end of this month."

Doyle called out that his hands were too tight, when they were loosened slightly, and he said that would do. The seaready? Who's going to count? Read the warrant." "No, never mind the warrant," said Doyle; "hurry up." But the Sheriff, producing the document mentioned from his pocket, hastily

Drawing back a couple of feet from the triangle, the sailor rolled up the right sleeve of his jacket, and, taking one of the two "cats" in his right hand, it was raised above his head. "Count," he cried to one of those present, and the whip descended with a sharp report on the prisoner's naked bank, striking right across, about four inches below the shoulders. At once the lash was raised shoulders. At once the lash was raised quire sixty forms of tickets for that one quire sixty forms of tickets for that one are represented in the same representation. form his work as calmly as possible until twenty lashes had been inflicted, the time occupied being little more than half a minute. A spectator called each stroke aloud as it fell. On the lash being lifted the second time a narrow streak was visible on Doyle's back and a slight shudder passed through his frame, but he at once regained his forced com-posure. But on the lash having fallen the fifth time Doyle began to writhe and

squirm. Though he as yet had uttered no sound his back was beginning to look show the small shapes and simple trim-rather red, but no blood had appeared. mings announced several weeks ago. On the thirteenth, however, an agonized cry was heard, and during the remainder of the whipping Doyle shouted with apparently increasing pain. The twestieth stroke having been laid on small stream of blood was descending on the left side of Doyle's back, but after the sponge had been applied the there is an endless variety of wool and surface looked very badly, and the marks of the cat were plainly seen. embroideries, cords and chenille; and

Before the whipping began a small bonnets imported without trimming, but so nearly complete in themselves that it is a very easy matter to add the now, removing this, he took the sailor's simple garniture needed. good-bye," replied the tar. "I hope to meet you again, in another place, old fellow," "No, you won't," rejoined beginning in the contact wool braid, "No, not Doyle, "not after such as this," and, putting on his coat, he walked into the jail building and sat down. Doyle afterward said that his suffering during the lashing had not been so great as the spectators supposed, as he had feigned feeling intense pain for fear the sailor would lay the whip on heavier. The seaman who performed the whipping received five dol ars for his task.

Combination Coupon Tickets. "Gimme a ticket to Kansas City," said a big-hatted individual in a Broadway railroad ticket office the other day. A reporter who was standing near says the ticket-seller turned to a huge frame or cabinet that stood against the wall, and seized what appeared to be a card bearing the legend "Kansas City." The card, however, proved to be a strip of paper a half-yard in length, upon which were printed several cards. Between these the paper was perforated so that each card could be readily detached from the others. These cards were coupon tickets over the several railroads which are comprised in a route by rail between New York and Kansas City. The first read "New York to are the trimmings. ' the next "Buffalo to Detroit," the third "Detroit to Chicago," fourth "Chicago to St. Louis," and the lifth "St. Louis to Kansas City." Each coupon was over a different railroad, and the price paid in the Broadway office of the railroad running out of New York was for all of them clear through to the terminus of the journey.

If the purchaser had obtained his tickets separately—that is, bought them of each road as he passed over itcost would have been nearly double what it was when bought here, conveniently, over all the roads at one

"Can you sell a person a ticket over any other route to Kansas City?" asked a reporter of the ticket agent.

same over all of them." .But how in the world do you keep and road its share of the price of a last year, and now alliestorskips of licket?" 11"You had better inquire at the Gen-sral Passenger Agent's office for that kind of information."

Later the reporter put the question to Mr. Henry Monnett, General Passenger Agant of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad.

"It is simplicity itself when you once understand it," replied Mr. Monnett. "As an illustration: Suppose you should want to go to some point on a railroad with which we connect, say to Stamford. We send you to Kingston over our road, and then on to Stamford over the Union & Delaware Railroad. The lights from Kingston Stamford were line: "A Plea for Homeless Dogs."

The truthful compositor, who could not tell a lie, spelled the word "plea" with a capital F. He was right. Most homeless dogs have 'em.—Detroit Post.

—A Texas paper has invented a new classification for the human race. Speaking of a popular citizen, it says it "never heard man, woman or negre speak a disrespectful word of him." ticket from Kingston to Stamford reads

rate pro rata per mile. Our auditor then takes ticket No. 56, form 112, and credits the Union & Delaware with its pro rata of the through fare from New York to Stamford. The auditor of the Union & Delaware takes its coupon, and end of each month settlements between An iron triangle, con- in favor of the one or the other is made good in money. All ticket agents are required to send in an account of every ticket that has been in their possession during the month previous, and by a glance at our books we know the exact ocation of every ticket that has been issued. You may have noticed in being ticket-frames in the agents' offices will coupon tickets that have been hanging never more than a month old, and although they might hang in that frame one hundred years they would never be system, and I have often known marvellost sight of. The system, as explained one gains when hogs were fed what the work before him. He held in his hand two slender "cats." The whip beyond the handle was a little over a foot in length, the nine tails at the end of each bearing several small, hard knots. The material was of no greater upon the face of the ticket by which road it was issued, refers to the route, but very tough. Walking over to where the sallor stood, Doyle grasped him by the hand, shook it heartily, and asked him to be as easy as possible and not to keeps is his record of sale, by which he to fatten them. I would recommend, can check off charges made against him by the auditors.' "Then you have tickets printed for very town in the country, do you? asked the reporter.

money it brought, and the roads it was

"Well, we have scarcely been organ zed long enough for that, but will have them very shortly. An old-established railroad like the Pennsylvania has had printed many thousands of forms of tickets, perhaps five, or six, or seven thousand different forms, or even more. Railroads that may form only a part of the most circuitous route from point to point in the country make a fuss if they are not included in some of the forms and so tickets have to be printed for them. There have been very many im-provements in the construction of rail road tickets in late years. Before the were made there had to be five forms of tickets to each point, at least to each of the principal points, first, second and third class, limited and unlimited tickets. For instance: A connecting road might have taken stations. It require coupons over those other roads to reach that road and then coupons for road by each route to it. Now the tick ets are printed with spaces to be punched out designating class and whether limited or unlimited. All the stations on the road are printed on the one coupo

Y. Morning Journal.

and the name of the station intended to

be reached is also punched out."-N.

Autumn and Winter Bonnets. Openings of autumn and winter bor nets at the leading millinery houses mings announced several weeks ago. These small bonnets will prevail to the The whipper had struck in almost the same spot at every stroke, and the effect of the fashing was only visible over a nets that match the costume with which Doyle's mouth for him to bite, and that it is a very easy matter to add the

beginning in the center of the crown, and extending in circles to the edge of the brim. This comes in the dark cloth colors—dahlia, golden brown, myrtle green, or sapphire—and may have a little silver or gilt mixed with it. It is an excellent bonnet to wear with cloth costumes that are trimmed with soutache, and there is also another fancy for making it to wear with an India shawl by trimming it with the new camel's-hair lace that shows all the rich colors that are wrought in India camel's-hair shawls; thus on a sober brown soutache bonnet is a jabot of this richly colored lace across the brim, with a cluster of pompons of red and gold tinsel high on the left side, and a roll of

bias velvet on the edge of the brim. Another novelty is the worsted bon net, made of the embroidery worsteds laid closely on a frame in single threads or blocks of two or three shades of one color. The crown has usually a design of its own, sometimes of dots, while the brim may be plain or striped, and these unique bonnets are also especially appropriate for wool dresses. Birds, wings, tinsel or feather pompons, and velvet ribbon for rosettes and strings,

Silver braid bonnets are preferred to those of gold braid worn last year. The fancy for gray brings these silver braids into favor, and they are made youthfullooking by trimmings of green, brilliant red, or blue velvet laid in a thick rouleau near the crown, with a puff of velvet on the brim, and a cluster of green hum-ming-birds on the left side. The chenille bonnets are the most varied of the im-portations, and are sometimes made of henille intertwined with cords of pasementerie, or with spiked jets wrought in the crown, or with a crown of chenill and velvet front; or else this is reversed. and the brim is covered with a braid of three strands of chenille plaited together, and the crown is velvet, with perhaps "Certainly. After sending you to Buffalo over our road I can give you your choice of about thirty different camel's hair bonnets, made of strips of some embroidery of chenille. The new-est felts have rows of tinsel cord in cirroutes, the price of the ticket being the a felt-like material, plaited with chenill or passementerie cords, were introduced last winter. Ecru kid crowns and last year, and now alligator-skins of varied makings are used in their natural colors, and in darker brown and green. -Harper's Bazar.

Fair Play

"Sir, fyou predicted a frost for the night of the 21st of September." said an old farmer as he entered the Signal Office at Cleveland two or three

"Yes, sir."
"And it didn't come? "No, sir."
"Well, that prediction caught me with eight hundred bushels of apples on the trees, and I sold the lot for half

times mistaken."
"Well, I want you to help me out it. The chap who got my apples has forty acres of taters. If you will only predict a regular freeze-up for to-morrow night I kin get them taters for ten cents a bushel, and come out all solid."

—Wall Street News.

How to Make Cheap Pork. Thousands of farmers fail to make any money from hogs because they undertake to make pork their leading product when their farms are not sutted to corn-growing, for cheap corn is the basis of cheap pork. Others fail because they do not recognize the fact that the hog is a grazing animal, and here their hogs are accessible corn keep their hogs on an exclusively corn diet, by which means they not only add largely to the cost of keeping, but also prevent a healthy development and in-cur much greater risk of loss by disease. A hog that has been four months on clover and the first of September weight two hundred pounds, will be likely in two months' feeding to be heavier than one which is two hundred and fifty pounds at the same date, if the latter has been fed on corn through the summer. The length of time in which any animal can be profitably fed to its full capacity on corn is limited, and if we expect a rapid gain and profitable de-velopment in our hogs when we fatten them, they must be prepared for it being previously kept on a diet which will develop bone and muscle rather than fat, and which also will leave that healthy condition of stomach and bowels so essential to profitable porkmaking. Green food during the sum ous gains when hogs were fed what corn they would eat after a summer on averaged one hundred and ninety pounds when feed ng on corn was begun. The longer hogs can be kept on green therefore, on every farm, where hogs are the leading interest, that a field of ye be sown for early spring pasture More than a month can be gained in this way, for the rye comes on very while clover is slow to start, an

should not be turned on until in blos-som. I have known hogs that were coughing and making no gain at all from the corn fed them, to become thrifty, and all signs of disease disappear in a few days when turned on ry pasture. A second point I would make this: To make cheap pork you must feed early. It will as a rule take double the food to make a pound of pork in December that it will in September, and unless sure of an advance in price there is little profit in feeding more than two Begin feeding cut-up corn as soon as it is fit for roasting ears. At this stage of growth the stalk is sweet and palatable, and the husk and cob are sweet, tender and nutritious, and the hog will eat the larger part of it, and I believe that it is worth more for feed than the ear alone will be when fully matured. Besides, this gives a gradual change from clover to corn, and, by

pork which I wonder farmers do not personal entreaty, rebuke and exhorta-understand better, and that is the econ-tion have failed. Christians have been omy in wintering hogs and cattle together. If a steer or cow is shut up in the graph of the subtle, silent, at the yard with two stock hogs, and fed the peck of corn a day, the hogs will do bether the peck of the inherent power of expectation of the inherent power of expectation of the inherent power of expectation of the inherent power of t ter, if fed one ear of corn each morning and night, than they would with three the man was untied, and the doctor, taking a sponge soaked in water, washed the lacerated back. Only one small stream of blood was descending ears each without it, or, in other words, your good works," not hear your good much less than is the general practice, the rule among the great cattle feeders of Illinois being. I think, two hogs to each steer, with no other feed. On a visit to Mr. P. T. Jones, of Franklin County, Indiana, some years since, I

think if I say nothing about cooking is to evangelize the world. This is the food for hogs, I am omitting one of the meaning of His declaration: "And I, if important points in making cheap pork. To such I will say that after many experiments with cookers of various patterns, and careful investigation and the life, and shining out in a godly among farmers who have tried it, I am example, that attracts men to Him. convinced that it does not pay to cook Without this all other agencies for the food for hogs. I consider sourced just as good as that which is ery man by his example exerts an influ-cooked, and when meal or bran is fed. there is little trouble or expense to sour men. This influence may be unconit. In surumer you must guard against sciously exerted, yet it is none the less it. In surumer you must guard against sciously exerted, yet it is none the less getting it too sour, and in winter you real and efficient. It does not cease with will need to protect the barrels with sawdust to prevent freezing, and occa-sionally use a kettle of boiling water to raise the temperature. There is one article of bulky food which is highly recommended, and that is artichokes I have had but little experience with them, but would not advise any one to plant them, unless it is in a lot where he hogs can be turned. If you start hem in a field they are very difficult to eradicate, and will give trouble in growing future crops. In looking over this article I see I omitted to caution sweet, and drop the cuds of fiber, and cattle eating them can not digest them. and a disease is produced called "mad itch," which is often fatal.—Rural New

Little Freaks of Fashion.

Yorker.

The English fashion of cropping the air short all over the head and ng it into little loose rings has again reached America, and many ladies are sacrificing their luxuriant tresses to the Moloch of the present mode. During an afternoon drive through a prominent city in Canada, the writer lately no ced no less than a score of ladies, both English and American, thus shorn With this style of coiffure the jockey hat is usually worn, excepting where the fashion is followed by, middle-aged women; in this case thet oque, or English valking hat, is seen, as no larger or broader hat can very well be kept se-cure without braid or puff to which it may be fastened. These short rippling locks are to a great degree charming on some heads—mostly with the round, rosy-faced girls in their teens, or not far

out of them.

A party of English young ladies, well chaperoned, recently sojourning at Montreal, Canada, carried slender switch-canes of ebony, with small gold heads, richly chased, and wore jockey caps of plain black velvet, which were most becoming and natty looking. Both cane and cap are said to be very fash-ionable abroad, both in England and

Wide bracelets, heavily chased, and bangles, lace-pins and dog-collars of various patterns, all of solid, silver, are again in the height of fashion. Trimmings of silk or satin upon trav-eling dresses are now considered wholly "bad form."

Painted lace capotes will be the leading opera bonnets this year.—N. Y. vening Post. —Quinces require a rich, mellow soil, good culture and annual manuring. They should not be less than twelve feet

Religious Reading.

" GONE BEFORE."

Suffer the little ones to come to me!"
O mother, bending o'er the silent form, temember that from toll and sin 'tis free, Free from earth's cold, and sorrow's bliging storm.

And yet it is so hard to put away
The golden hair, the eyes so full of light,
And long to see them every passing day,
And weary grow from this ere comes the
night;

Yet all the while, where God's fair kingdon is, The sunny hair burns brighter, and the eyes Grow wiser, deeper, than they could in this Our earthly life, with light of Paradise;

And all the while, a little angel hand
You may not see or feel is very near,
And a bright presence by your side doth
stand.
And whispers dim-heard words of love and
cheer.

God is a loving Father: He will hold, At its true worth, this treasure given:
Brighter and purer will He make the gold
Of love that waits you at the gate
Heaven. so while your tears the cold, still face bap

tize.

Remember, death but leads us up to Him
Whose care is boundless, and whose lovin eyes No pain or trouble can make cold or dim. Fold the white hands upon the silent breast, And on the little mouth press earth's last kiss, And think, while doing so, from death's short

rest The sinless soul will waten to God's bliss. Take the last look at the bright, sunny hair, And the closed eyes that were so full of

Within His mansions, till you, too, "com

Phink of the tenderness of Him who said:
"Suffer the little ones to come to me."
And know your darling is not cold and dead,
But "gone before," your messenger to be.
—Thomas S. Collier, in Youth's Companion.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER.

The Force of Christian Example. A holy life is an example of what the time the corn is so dry that Christianity can do for men which the hogs refuse the stalk, they are sufficiently proves its Divinity. There prepared for a full corn diet. is an inherent and silent power for good he hogs refuse the stark, they are prepared for a full corn diet. Some bulky food is of advantage during the entire period of fattening, and over others in a godly example which not only convinces them of the truth of torch of hope. The rod itself shall bud torch of hope. The rod itself shall bud torch of hope and blossom and bring forth almonds, so that the very thing that chastens us to that the very thing that chastens us Some bulky food is of advantage over the control of fattening, and I have found nothing as cheap as pumpkins, or better; a little pains will pumpkins, or better; a little pains will spirit, in leading them to Christ. So that the very thing that chastens us shall present beauty and fruit.—N. Y. Observer. but if for a few days pumpkins are fed instead of corn once a day, the animals will soon acquire a taste for them, and will eat them readily. There is one other point in the production of cheap where oral preaching of the Gospel and instrumental in reclaiming men by livample, Christ said: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see

County, Indiana, some years since, I found him wintering fifty stock hogs on one car of corn each twice a day, and feeding five bushels of corn to the cattle with which the hogs were. He cattle with which the hogs were. He told me that a marked improvement in his hogs was at once noticeable when he changed from feeding heavily on dry corn to this plan.

Perhaps some of my readers will atives of Christian earth. Their conformation one of the members of his duet, and not their professions, shape "Society for Ethical Culture." What can be more dreary and hopeless than this: "In what words of comfort shall I speak to you? I can not speak to you? I can not speak to you concerning the meeting in another world. That problem is too much surrounded with difficulties. The mystery corn to this plan.

Perhaps some of my readers will be character of Christian Christians that Perhaps some of my readers will be character of Christ in Christians that the character of Christ in Christ in food slightly world's redemption are inefficient. the life of the one who originates it, nor is it limited to his immediate circle of friends, but is as wide as humanity, and confirmes to be a force. continues to be a factor among the moral change. forces of the world long after his name is forgotten. If these things are so; if the influence of example is so wide and enduring: and if Christian example is so important that upon it depends the salvation of men. "what manner o versation and godliness?" eradicate, and will give trouble in growing future crops. In looking over this article I see I omitted to caution the farmer about allowing cattle to run in the field with hogs when feeding cut for the field with hogs when feeding cut for the influence of a bad example; so the influence of a bad example is as powerful and lasting as that of a good one. They may be of our own house-belower, and drop the cuds of fiber, and cattle eating them can not digest them, and a disease is produced called "mad itch," which is often fatal.—Rural New them, is our responsibility! The apochthen, is our responsibility! The apoch-ryphal Gospel of St. Barthelomew con-lains this text: "If the neighbor of an elect person sin, half the guilt of the sin belongs to the elect person, for if he had displayed before him the beauty of holiness he would not have sinned." belongs to the elect person, for if he had displayed before him the beauty of holiness he would not have sinned."
If," says a commentator on this text, whose stomach was almost ruined. She had been taking an infernal compound sold by a firm in Fourteenth street which "we could but thoroughly reflect the purity and excellence that belongs to the Christian character, we should be as suns in the sky of moral night. The light of Christ's life in us would then so

ine forth that all men, seeing it, would be led to glorify God."-N. W. Chris-

The Sad Results of Skepticism.

Doubt and unbelief make sad have with the prospects and hopes of those who come under their influence. The uninous results of skepticism are everywhere manifest in the wicked and godwhere manifest in the wicked and godless lives of men, who having rid themselves of all faith in religion, have cast off all restraint and surrendered themselves to the freest indulgence of every "My dear sir, don't you understand

"A little jaded."
"Well, it's the only receipt known to
un atmosphere of doubt, and without
the helps of religious privileges and aslocitation, they are wholly given up
to leffish gratification, and are found livng "without God and without hope in
the world," knowing and caring for
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God, they have no faith in a her and they feel no care except for the things that are "seen and temporal."
"Ah! but they say now there is no God!" was the sad remark made by a God!" was the sad remark made by a shop-woman of Rome to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who, upon leaving her store, said: "The peace of God be with this house." And in every case where this fearful denial of God takes possession of the heart the benediction of His peace comes only a solemn mockery.-Baptist Weekly.

Fret Not Thyself.

Consider the lilies of the field. They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet, even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. How much more will God clothe you. Therefore, more will God clothe you. Therefore, take no thought of the morrow, but seek the kingdom, and these things shall be added. That is, go along placidly in the perfermance of your duties, and do not fret yourself about the future; and this is consequently wisdom. this is consummate practical wisdom and philosophy. But the precept ex-tends beyond the material to the spirit-ual future. The lily does not trouble itself for fear that it may not reach its pearly perfections. It drinks the rain and the dew and the sunshine and takes its rest by night, and God attends to its development. But what a lot of fretful and yearning and self-distressing Christians there are. I am not so perfect as I ought to be. I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand, a crown And the closed eyes that were so full of love.

But think Heaven's glory will make both more fair.

And no mad crime a blight to them can prove.

D mother-love, so tender and so true, While you are waiting here, some radiant soul, Whose child now shares this restless life with you, Holds your lost darling in her fond control.

I do not bid you surrow not, nor weep—All vain such words when death's stern visits come;

But think that God will your great treasure keep. time for whipping yourself with these useless dissatisfactions and longings. When duties are done for the day you When duties are done for the day you will feel like resting, thanking God and going to sleep. Never mind about the raiment. The robe of righteousness is all ready, and will be girded round you when the work is all done, and you are washed up and ready to wear it. Fre not thyself .- Caicago Interior.

Choice Selections.

-Never leave your way to seek a cross, nor go out of your way to avoid one: appointed crosses are real blessings .- Young Christian's Pocket-Book

-Lead Me !-Oh. lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
Oh. leed me, Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungering ones with manna sweet.
Oh. strengthen me, that while I stand
Firm on the Rock, and strong in Thee,
I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with a troubled sea.

-God can make the grief a grace,

the uncertainties of Christian belief. He injures the cause who tells the people what he is not clear about. There are truths enough about which he is certain, and the world will find all the opportunities to doubt that are needful

-The Sunday-School Teacher thinks that "Christians ought not to meet in elegant places of worship, occupy comfortable seats, keep Sunday-schools for a select few, and virtally say: "I thank God I am not as other men," and leave the world around lying in wickedness, hath made thee to differ from another, and what hast thou that thou hast no

received?" -The New York Sun reports som remarks made by Felix Adler at the funeral of one of the members of his

-Promises and threatenings, cursings and blessings go together. There is neet but carries its fruit with it. The young should be taught that God's law is strict and curses and blesses. It is God's law in Nature as well as Revela tion. One who eats proper food is nourished; one who eats poison must die. Human law protects those who obey it and sets the alternative of punishment before those who disobey. It will not do to resist the threatenings. They are

The Use of Goat's Milk.

"Is it true," asked a reporter of a well-known physician in Thirty-eighth street, "that girls are now drinking goats' milk to improve their com

plexions."
"Undoubtedly," said the physican promptly; "and it is also true that they are indulging in lettuce juice, asses' milk, cream, glycerine, camphor, poultices, arsenic, patent nostrums of every variety and chemical masks.

"Yes, I do. They try everything on earth except the fundamental requisite. I have had an extensive experience in treating cases of skin trouble with wom-en, and am still surprised at the ease with which they are fooled by all sorts was expected to make her arms plump She was not an idiot either. Another patient of mine excited my ire a short time ago. She was the most spook-like and ghastly-looking specimen I ever saw. Her skin was a dead white, and her evelids were crusted and violen.ly red. She was quite satisfied with her color—or lack of it—but wanted me to

and then began to clear her blood.

"My dear sir, don't you understand that none of these things improve the complexion and religious influences even while they refuse to acknowledge the source of the power that holds them in theck. The early education and social surroundings of many keep them up to habits of lite against which they would otherwise revolt, and not a few who scoff at religion are indebted to its significant influences for their good principles and their advantageous positions.

In the case of the great mass of irreligious people, however, these restraints are not felt, and their demoralization is almost without mitigation. Reared in "Well, it's the only receipt known to surroundings of many keep them up to habits of lite against which they would otherwise revolt, and not a few who scoff at religion are indebted to its significant influences for their good principles and their advantageous positions.

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